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1919-21

BULLETIN

OF THE

*University of Kentucky*

Report of the Board of Trustees for the Biennium  
1919-21, to the Governor and the  
Legislature of Kentucky



Published by the University of Kentucky  
LEXINGTON

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,

Hon. E. P. Morrow,

and the Members of the Legislature

Gentlemen :

I take pleasure in transmitting to you the report of the President of the University, which is the result of the deliberations of the Board of Trustees regarding the needs of the University. In our opinion, the times are such as to require the most careful consideration of the needs of the University and the manifestation of a liberal policy toward them on the part of the Legislature. We, therefore, trust that you will give to this report the careful reading and thought that it deserves.

Respectfully,

RICHARD C. STOLL,

December, 1921.

Chairman, Executive Committee.

# REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

## I. In General

The past two years have been ones of real progress in the life of the University of Kentucky. The irregularities of instruction and attendance due to the war have passed, the staff of the University has been maintained in number and quality and some progress has been made in the repairs and betterment of the plant. A fine spirit of cooperation prevails in the institution and a more sympathetic spirit toward the University has developed in the State. Notwithstanding this satisfactory situation the pressure upon buildings, staff and funds has reached the point where adequate provision must be made for present growth and future expansion.

In my report for the biennium, 1917-1919, I called attention to the service the University had rendered in the Great War by contributing approximately 1,100 men to the Army and Navy from its student and alumni body and training 2,000 more for the various services without additional cost to the State. The report of this year cannot present such an outstanding statement, but in the course of these pages the activities and needs of the University will be presented in as brief form as possible.

At the meeting of the last Legislature, I suggested that attendance upon the University would reach 1,600 regular college students in 1924. The figures of the Registrar show that on November 25, 1921, there were 1,467 college students. This number will increase to 1,600 by the end of this year, and the estimate made two years ago, will be met two years in advance of the figures given in that report.

## II. Student Attendance

In the tables presented by the Registrar for 1920-1921, there were 2,425 students of all kinds in attendance at the University during the year.

## Summary of Students 1920-1921

### Candidates for Degrees:

	Arts & Sciences	Agr.	Eng.	Law	Totals
Graduates .....	18	5	1	0	24
Seniors .....	66	27	41	17	151
Juniors .....	89	46	57	15	207
Sophomores .....	183	58	94	30	365
Freshmen .....	250	111	131	20	512
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	606	247	324	82	1,259

### Not Candidates for Degrees:

Special Students .....	31	10	11	3	55
Short Course in Agriculture .....		97			97
Short Course in Home Econ. .....		26			26
Eight Weeks' Course in Min. Eng. ....			60		60
Students in Extension Courses .....					475
Unclassified Students .....	15	3			18
Vocational Specials .....		6	14		20
Summer Session .....					316
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46	142	85	3	1,067

Totals. ....	652	389	409	86	2,326
Model Training High School .....					99
Grand Total .....					2,425

As these figures are for the last academic year at the time of this report an estimate of attendance for 1921-1922 follows as a means of further gauging the growth of the University.

## Summary of Attendance 1921-1922.

### Candidates for Degrees:

Graduate Students .....	35
College of Arts and Sciences .....	730
College of Agriculture .....	255
College of Engineering .....	375
College of Law .....	72
	<hr/>
Total .....	1,465

### Not Candidates for Degrees:

Short Courses .....	350
Summer Session 1921 .....	491
Vocational Government Students .....	70
Extension Correspondence Courses .....	661
	<hr/>

Total .....	1,572
Grand Total 1921-1922 .....	3,037

Further analysis as shown by the chart printed below shows the growth of the student body over a period of 12 years clearly indicating an increasing attendance that will test the capacity of buildings and equipment in the near future with the very best that this legislative session can do.



# ENROLLMENT

## UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY 1911-22

### COMPARISON OF COLLEGE WITH TOTAL ENROLLMENT

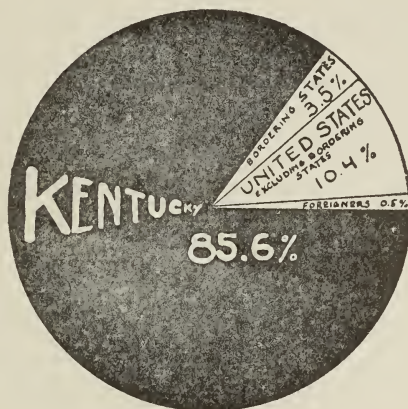


- LELAND -

In addition it must be said that the University of Kentucky is distinctly serving the State, for 85% of the student body comes from the State with representation from 115 of the 120 counties.



# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FROM 1866 to 1921



UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY HAS ALWAYS  
BEEN AN INSTITUTION PRIMARILY  
FOR KENTUCKIANS

MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR  
UNIVERSITY IS SPENT IN  
EDUCATING KENTUCKIANS

## The Housing Problem

The situation continues in much the same way as reported two years ago. Economic conditions have brought down rents

for rooms in private homes and the construction of a dormitory for men will provide housing for 104 men. This building, however, under Chapter LXVII of the session laws 1920 will be occupied by ex-service men. In consequence the University will be required to maintain the dormitory without income. The rents for the building should amount to \$9,000 annually and the cost of operation will reach \$2,500 annually making a loss of \$11,500 in rents and operating costs. However, the number of ex-service men in the University will decline each year. Under the law referred to above the University has granted remission of fees to 411 men in 1919-20 and 432 men in 1920-21 increasing the costs of this law to the University by \$12,350 or a total cost of nearly \$25,000 since the law went into effect.

No appropriation was made to meet this additional cost and loss of revenues.

During the last year the University bought a residence, now known as Smith Hall, for use as a dormitory for women. The amount of the purchase and the repairs brought the expenditure up to \$30,000. With this building the University can house 190 women.

Patterson Hall .....	125
Smith Hall .....	37
Maxwell Hall (leased) .....	28
<hr/>	
Total .....	190

There are now 475 women in attendance upon the University living in dormitories, sorority houses, lodgings and at home. More than 100 were turned away from the University and as many more did not come when told the University could not provide housing facilities for them. It is a discouraging fact that carries with it a vast amount of obligation on the part of the State to make adequate provision for its women students at the University.

#### IV. Activities of the University

Additional statements must be made to bring the full scope of the University activities before the reader of this report. The Agricultural Extension Division conducted many farmers' meetings as well as Boys' and Girls' Club work in cooperation with the County and Home Demonstration Agents. As nearly as can be estimated there were 20,000 boys and girls enrolled

in the Club work while the meetings conducted by the division touched not less than a quarter of a million people.

In commenting upon the activities of the University other than those of instruction, a brief list may at any rate concentrate attention upon the many things the University is doing.

### **1. College of Arts and Sciences**

This college is the center of University instruction in that it provides the instruction for all colleges in Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Economics, English, Languages, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology.

#### **(a) University Extension**

- (1) A work that is to be distinguished from Agricultural Extension in that it has no State or Federal appropriations and deals with an entirely different type of activity in the form of correspondence courses and lectures.

(2) Correspondence students 1921 .....	661
Number of lectures given 1921 .....	125

- (3) Conduct of high school debating and oratorical contests.

#### **(b) Cooperation with Federal Government and State Department of Public Instruction in carrying on instruction in Hygiene and Public Health in the schools of the State.**

#### **(c) Cooperation with State Vocational Educational Board in preparing teachers for Smith-Hughes schools.**

### **2. Engineering College**

#### **(a) Investigation of oil shales carried on by the Department of Mines and Metallurgy.**

#### **(b) Investigation of carburetors and gasoline consumption of motor cars.**

#### **(c) Highway Laboratory at the University.**

- (1) Tests for State Road Department.

### Tests for State Road Department.

1920			1921	
	No. Tests.	% Failed.	No. Tests.	% Failed.
Rock .....	99	10%	174	25%
Sand .....	50	40%	138	24%
Gravel .....	17	12%	112	10%
Cement .....	41	10%	153	5%
Rock Asphalt .....	48	0%	695	6%
Road Oil .....	33	36%	27	22%
Cul. Pipe .....	59	15%	34	35%
Slag .....	5	40%	9	33%
Concrete .....	13	50%	174	34%
Tar .....	22	9%	72	3%
Cover Material .....	12	25%	43	33%
Brick .....	4	0%	7	57%
Asphalt .....	0	0%	5	20%
Steel .....	1	0%	5	0%
Total .....	404	Ave. 15%	1,648	14%

The above table includes tests made on material for both State and Federal projects.

The high percentage of failures, in many cases, was due to the fact that the investigations included local material that was found unfit for use.

### Special Tests Made for Cities, Counties or Individuals.

	1920	1921
Rock .....	6	5
Sand .....	1	17
Cement .....	1	13
Rock Asphalt .....	12	16
Road Oil .....	6	17
Asphalt .....	1	7
Concrete .....	0	8
Gravel .....	0	3
Brick .....	0	2
Cul. Pipe .....	0	3
Total .....	27	91

Special investigation has been under way for some time in the laboratory on the use of rock, gravel and sand as aggregates for concrete, for the purpose of determining if it were possible to use local material which has heretofore been considered as worthless in making concrete.

Special tests have been made on road oil and rock asphalt for the purpose of standardizing certain tests on these materials.

Special tests have also been made on sand and cement for the purpose of determining what strength should be developed at the end of three days of curing and how it should compare with the strength at seven and twenty-eight days.

### 3. College of Agriculture

#### (a) The college.

- (1) Cooperation with State institutions in investigation of diets of inmates.
- (2) Cooperation with Federal Government in establishing and maintaining Vocational School for rehabilitated soldiers.

#### (b) Experiment Station.

The work of the Experiment Station during the past year has been very effective and real progress has been made in the various phases of investigation. Approximately seventy projects, if sub-projects are included, are now in force. Each one deals with some particular phase of work that is of importance to the progress of agriculture in the State.

(1) Studies in the cause and correction of sterility in the stallion and mare have made excellent progress this year through the cooperation and interest of the various breeders. These investigations have resulted in very valuable scientific data and have reached a point where we are able to see most valuable and practical results. Many bacteriological examinations have been made and the bacteria definitely identified. Methods for the measurement of the degree of sterility have been worked out and the first steps taken in methods of correction. The successful solving of this problem would mean many hundred thousands of dollars to the breeders of the State.

(2) One of the most interesting investigations to the farmers of the Bluegrass that has been carried on by the Experiment Station is the study of the root rot in tobacco. The cause of this trouble has been definitely ascertained and through selection the Experiment Station has developed several strains of burley that are almost 100 per cent resistant and which at the same time give a leaf of good quality. Several plantings of the most promising strains have been made in several sections of the State during the past year. The reports on same have been uniformly good. It is expected that within another year or two,



the Experiment Station will be in position to widely distribute seed of the best of these new strains.

(3) Experiments in the feeding of beef and swine have been continued. These have an important bearing upon one of our leading industries. During the year, a test of the comparative feeding value of sorghum versus corn silage was completed. This test showed that corn silage was more economical than sorghum silage for beef production.

(4) Experiments in swine feeding have considered practically all methods of feeding. In this work, the economy of hogging down corn and the use of tankage in the self-feeder have been clearly demonstrated. The increase of these practices among farmers of the State may easily mean a cheapening of our cost of pork production to the extent at least of a million dollars annually.

(5) A comparatively large number of investigations are now being carried on in farm economics. Special attention should be called to the investigations in the cost of producing farm products, particularly the tobacco crop. These have given the farmers of the State a definite measure of their costs and a basis on which to determine a proper return for their products. Investigations are being made on the marketing of milk in Lexington and the methods of marketing bluegrass seed. The department of farm economics is now assisting the hemp seed growers in bringing about an effective marketing organization. Of peculiar interest at the present time is the investigation in the methods of grading tobacco carried on by the Experiment Station in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. As a result of this work, it is expected that we shall be able to lay down definite methods of tobacco grading which will be accepted by the farmer as well as by the buyer and which will become standard through action of the federal Department of Agriculture.

(6) The investigations in poultry, nutrition, bacteriology, agronomy and animal husbandry are all worthy of mention. Details of this work may be found in the thirty-third annual report of the Director of the Experiment Station.

In closing the report on the work of the Experiment Station, attention is directed to the very large volume of regulatory

and control work carried on during the past year. This work is of very great value to our farmers. Many communications have been received indicating a saving of from five to fifteen dollars a ton on feeds through the following of our recommendations. This work has required a great deal of laboratory work and in many instances much research to establish methods. As an indication of the volume of this work, the Public Service Laboratories during the past eleven months have sent out 28,463 containers and made 25,117 examinations and analyses.

(c) Extension Division.

The Extension Division is an integral part of the College of Agriculture and has to do with non-resident education in the State. Its progress during the past year has been most satisfactory and especially so when it is considered that during the period hard times have prevailed on the farm and there has been an inclination to discard many kinds of public expenditure.

(1) During the year, the number of county agents has increased 20 per cent, and the number of home demonstration agents 25 per cent. Particular attention has been given to the systematization of work in counties with the view that extension endeavor to be effective must touch the farm as a whole. Every type of work that has been organized has that purpose in view.

(2) The Junior Club Work has been particularly gratifying. The enrollment of boys and girls has increased from 6,000 last year to 20,097 for the current year. Twenty-three encampments were held during the summer during which period instruction was given in the elements of agriculture and in good citizenship to over two thousand boys and girls in the State. Junior Week was held at the University to further the interest of boys and girls in the future of Kentucky farms. Twenty-three livestock judging teams and ten girls' demonstration teams entered into competition at the last State Fair to determine which county as represented by teams had profited the most by their studies during the year.

(3) Community breeding or standardization work in poultry has shown rapid progress during the year. Over 597,500 eggs from purebred poultry were distributed among persons who had previously raised only mongrel poultry. Culling demonstrations to the number of 738 were held during the year and the



unprofitable hens eliminated. This work has been carried on in 67 counties in the State.

(4) Work in horticulture and truck crops has been very much increased during the year. For example 1,223 demonstrations in the use of better seed potatoes, disease control, tuber-unit selection, were carried on with potatoes. This may be given as an example for similar lines of work which have been carried on with other crops.

(5) Through dairy extension, farmers are being acquainted with the possibilities of the dairy industry and the correct methods of handling dairy products. This work is having an effect upon the State for the dairy industry has increased approximately 300 per cent within two years.

(6) The work in animal husbandry has shown a very great increase. A single example will show the economic importance of extension activity. The Extension Division was directly instrumental in causing the purchase of 300 purebred rams to be used in flocks of sheep where only scrub rams had been used previously. One field agent demonstrated with over 8,000 sheep, separating those that were profitable from the unprofitable. The culls varied from 40 per cent in western Kentucky to 10 per cent in the Bluegrass. Two cars of lambs of similar grade were shipped to the Louisville market. One carload was docked and castrated in accordance with our instructions, the other was not. Out of the second car, there were 60 discards while out of the first car only two were discarded. The discards brought 7½ cents a pound while the first grade brought 12½ cents, indicating an increased value in the use of the methods advocated of 200 to 250 dollars per car.

In this brief report, no attempt has been made to take up in distinct form the work of the county agents or of the home demonstration agents. Its magnitude is such as precludes even a brief mention of their activities. However, it may be stated that the work of the county agents has never been upon as strong a basis nor has as much definite work been done for the farmers and farm women of the State.

Reports for the past year show that the valuation to the State of the work carried by these agents in cooperation with farmers amounted to more than a million dollars, and extension

activities as a whole may be conservatively estimated as having added to the wealth production of the State to exceed a million and a half dollars.

#### IV. The Costs of Operation

The University is operated under a budget system and the books audited annually by the Marwick, Mitchell Company of Chicago and St. Louis. The statement which follows is condensed from the annual reports of the Business Agent.

##### 1. Report of Business Agent

The report of the Business Agent is summarized under the heads of General Fund, Experiment Station, Extension and Patterson Hall Funds. The General Fund bears all the burden of the general conduct of the University. These statements are taken from the annual audits of the Marwick, Mitchell & Company and are certified by them as to their correctness. The financial accounts appear under the following heads: (1) General Balance Sheets, (2) General Fund Account, (3) Experiment Station Fund, (4) Extension Fund, (5) Patterson Hall Fund.

##### (a) General Balance Sheets Biennial Period 1919-21

ASSETS	1919-1920	1920-1921
Current Fund:		
Current and Working Assets .....	\$116,818.13	\$222,133.26
Prepaid Insurance .....	33,760.01	33,744.20
Total General Fund Assets .....	\$150,578.14	\$255,877.46
Endowments, Bequests, Etc.:		
Land Grant .....	\$144,075.00	\$144,075.00
Peabody Endowment .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Sundry Funds .....	2,711.31	1,272.49
Total Endowments .....	\$186,786.31	\$185,347.49
Real Estate, Buildings, Equipment, Etc.:		
University .....	\$1,254,408.65	\$1,415,646.06
Experiment Station .....	472,636.92	480,085.13
Total Real Estate, Bldgs., Equip. ..	\$1,727,045.57	\$1,895,731.19
Total Assets .....	\$2,064,410.02	\$2,336,956.14
LIABILITIES:		
General Fund .....	\$64,441.47	\$263,508.44
Due Trust Company .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total General Liabilities .....	\$104,441.47	\$303,508.44
Capital of University:		
Investments in Real Estate—		
Buildings, Equipment, Etc. ....	\$1,773,182.24	\$1,848,100.21
Endowments Funds .....	186,786.31	185,347.49
Total Capital .....	\$1,959,968.55	\$2,033,447.70
Total Liabilities .....	\$2,064,410.02	\$2,336,956.14

## (b) General Fund Income and Expenditures for the Years 1919-1921

For the Year Ended June 30, 1920.

INCOME:		
Federal Appropriation .....		\$42,750.00
Federal Vocational Educational Board .....		20,727.03
General Education Board .....		3,600.00
State Tax .....		371,039.98
Student Fees .....	\$35,079.90	
Less—Fees Applicable to Student Activities .	1,627.42	33,452.48
<hr/>		
Interest on Endowment Bonds .....		8,644.50
Miscellaneous .....		3,533.46
<hr/>		
Gross Income .....		\$483,747.45
Expenditures:		
Administration and General .....	\$175,387.35	
Educational:		
College of Arts and Sciences .....	152,187.90	
College of Engineering .....	62,836.96	
College of Agriculture .....	42,888.64	
Miscellaneous Departments .....	39,878.70	
<hr/>		
Total Expenditures .....		\$473,179.55
Excess of Income over Expenditures .....		\$10,567.90

For the Year Ended June 30, 1921.

INCOME:		
Budget:		
Federal Appropriation .....		\$42,750.00
State Tax .....		365,986.59
State Special Agricultural Appropriation .....		30,000.00
Federal Vocational Educational Board .....		23,000.58
Federal Social Hygiene Board .....		11,100.00
General Education Board .....		3,850.00
Student Fees .....	48,488.82	
Less—Fees Applicable to Student		
Activities .....	10,261.73	38,227.09
Interest on Endowment Bonds .....		8,644.50
Miscellaneous .....		3,620.44
<hr/>		
Total .....		\$527,179.20
Special:		
State—		
Special Engineering Appropriation.	\$30,000.00	
State—		
Mens' Dormitory Appropriation ...	75,000.00	\$105,000.00
<hr/>		
Gross Income .....		\$632,179.20

# EXPENDITURES:

Administration and General .....	\$135,856.76
Educational:	
College of Arts and Sciences .....	190,271.20
College of Engineering .....	78,137.32
College of Agriculture .....	54,883.86
Miscellaneous Departments .....	52,616.93
Total .....	\$511,766.07
Special .....	142,607.25
Total Expenditures .....	\$654,373.32
Excess of Expenditures over Income....	*22,194.12

*To be credited by Income from 1921-1922 Special	
Engineering Appropriation Anticipated	\$12,486.88
Smith Hall—Purchase and Equipment	25,120.37
Total .....	\$37,607.25

## Experiment Station.

INCOME:	1919-1920	1920-1921
Hatch .....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Farm Sales .....	41,356.14	38,974.04
Fertilizer Fees .....	47,138.75	35,369.25
Public Service .....	18,000.00	18,000.00
Feed Fees .....	54,079.45	37,971.65
Adams Fund .....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Hog Cholera Serum .....	26,751.75	14,510.39
State Appropriation .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Creamery License .....	4,357.83	5,248.42
Miscellaneous .....	5,000.00	
Balance .....	61,224.36	75,295.77
Total .....	\$337,908.28	\$305,369.52

# EXPENDITURES:

Hatch and Adams Fund .....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
State Fund .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Public Service .....	14,231.46	19,475.05
Feed Control .....	66,559.33	43,035.85
Fertilizer Control .....	72,687.66	50,096.92
Farm Sales .....	22,583.53	59,925.02
Hog Cholera Work .....	33.60	5,572.96
Creamery Inspection .....		
Miscellaneous .....	734.16	4,327.64
Balance .....	75,295.77	38,326.40
Total .....	\$337,908.28	\$305,369.52

## Extension Funds.

INCOME:		
Federal Smith-Lever .....	\$123,872.34	\$118,955.57
State Smith-Lever .....	113,872.34	108,955.57
Federal Supplementary .....		52,720.44
State Supplementary .....		52,720.44
County and Other Funds .....	6,000.00	9,726.41
Total Income .....	\$243,744.68	\$343,078.43

EXPENDITURES:	1919-1920	1920-1921
Salaries .....	\$178,200.14	\$235,628.00
Travel .....	53,959.16	91,105.23
Printing, Postage, Labor, Etc. ....	11,585.38	16,345.20
Total Expenditures .....	\$243,744.68	\$343,078.43
<b>Patterson Hall.</b>		
Income, all sources .....	\$30,333.09	\$38,757.77
EXPENDITURES:		
Labor and Direction .....	\$5,768.55	\$7,700.59
Food .....	19,925.57	17,127.23
Repairs and Renewals .....	3,649.71	2,324.90
Other Expenses, Light, Heat, Etc. ....	8,293.25	9,122.06
Total .....	\$37,637.08	\$36,274.78
Excess of Expenditures over Income.....	\$7,303.99	
Excess of Income over Expenditures .....		\$2,482.99

### (c) Growth of Capital Investment

Under this head the Board of Trustees is able to report a remarkable accomplishment. During the period from 1917 to 1921 there was an actual increase in the value of the University plant of \$396,266.73. This sum of investment is distributed in buildings, roads, and the purchase of real estate. Inadequate provision for repairs over a period of years had resulted in the breakdown of the plant at many points. Today the University plant is in excellent condition. The expenditures referred to above are classified as follows.

1. Purchase of Real Estate:	
General University .....	\$39,217.41
Experiment Station .....	13,279.00
2. Buildings Reconstructed:	
President's Residence, Neville, Administration, White Halls, Heating Plant, Etc. ....	135,523.80
3. Buildings—New	
General University .....	36,974.93
Experiment Station .....	24,322.51
4. Equipment and Apparatus .....	105,431.94
Experiment Station .....	24,322.51
5. Walks, Roads and Sewers .....	7,446.92
Total .....	\$396,266.73

It must be pointed out that of this amount \$65,021.00 was paid from Agricultural Experiment Station Funds; \$12,000.00 from federal funds and the balance from the general funds. The growth of student body, increase of faculty and the expansion of operating expenses make it impossible to pay for betterments in the future from the general fund.



#### **(d) Special Appropriations**

In response to the request of the University the Legislature at the last session made three special appropriations for various purposes. One was for a Men's Dormitory to the amount of \$150,000.00, the second \$60,000.00 for engineering equipment and the third \$60,000.00 for agricultural instruction.

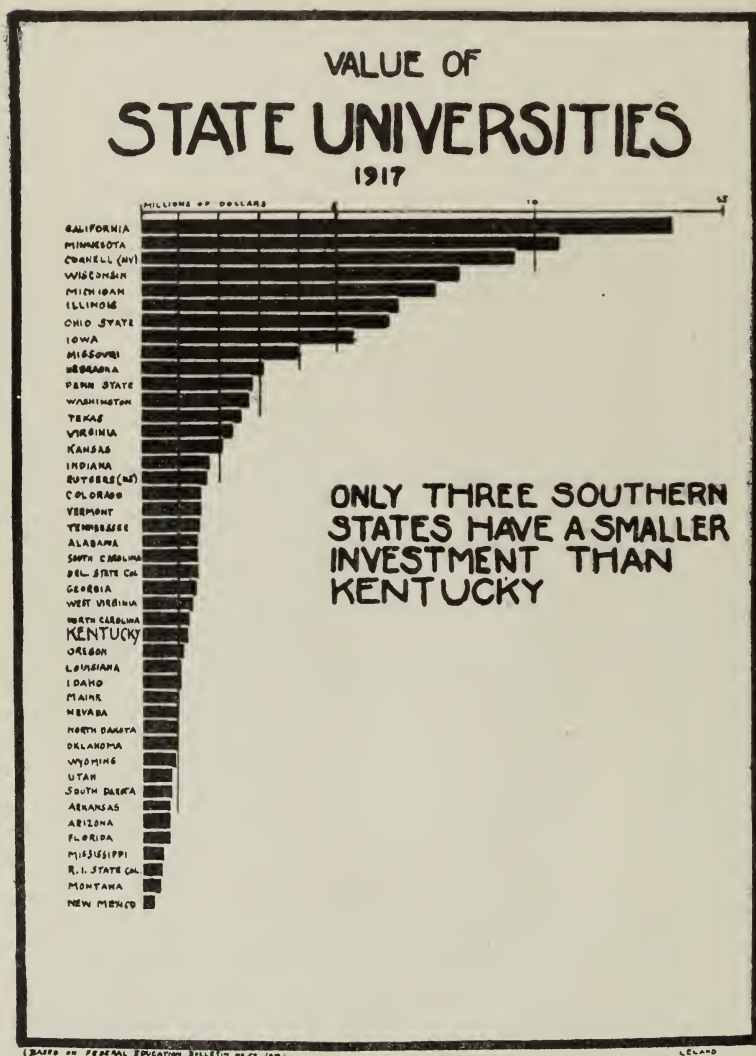
The dormitory is completed and will be ready for occupation February 1, 1922. The contract was let to the J. T. Jackson Co., of Lexington, at \$135,000, without heating and plumbing. The second item was expended for engineering equipment and the establishment of first class wood and machine shops, while the third item of \$60,000 was used to maintain added instruction in the College of Agriculture during the past two years. All of these sums have been received and expended as provided in the law. The result has been to give the University a fire proof dormitory of the very best construction and a well equipped shop for engineering instruction.

#### **V. Comparative Study of Expenditures**

The discussion of this part of the report should be supplemented by the history of the University into which it is not possible to go to any great length. In 1865 the funds provided for by the federal government were given to Kentucky University under the control of the Christian denomination. This arrangement continued until 1878 when the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical College was established under State control. Until 1908 the institution continued under this name when it was designated State University, Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1916 the name was changed to the University of Kentucky. In consequence the University has borne the name of University for the short period of 13 years. Until 1920 no appropriations had been made for building since 1908, though the income of the University doubled since 1916, the student population was three times as large as it was in 1908, while other demands upon the University have grown rapidly.

Comparisons with other states have value only as they throw light upon the educational problems of Kentucky. It is worth noting the situation from the facts thus gleaned from other states. To do this, charts have been prepared that bring out the

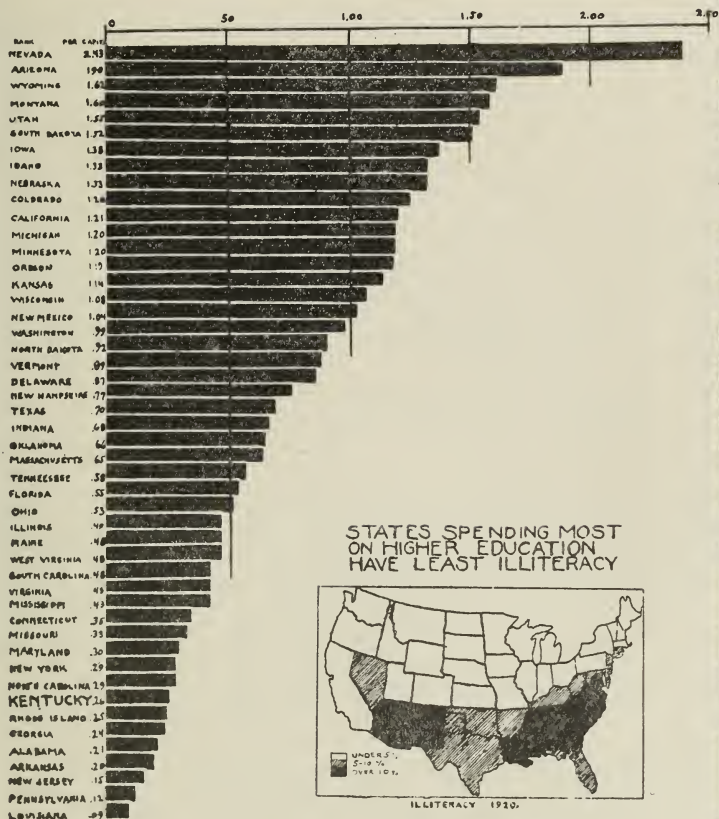
facts in graphic form. The U. S. Bureau of Education in its bulletin No. 55—1917 shows a table of the value of university plants in 1917. In this chart the University appears well down the list and in the past four years most of the states have increased their investments by large amounts.





A similar table from the same source shows the cost of higher education in the different states for each person in the population. The amount spent for such purposes in Kentucky was 26 cents per person with only seven states spending less.

## PER CAPITA RECEIPTS STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1919



LELAND

## **VI. The University Commission**

It was these facts together with the needs of the University that led the Board of Trustees in their meeting in February, 1921, to adopt a resolution leading to the creation of the University Commission for the purpose of securing an unbiased study that would lead to definite recommendations. In May 1921 the Commission consisting of John F. Hager, Ashland; George E. Engel, Covington; W. K. Stewart, Louisville; D. W. Gardner, Salyersville; Stanley Reed, Maysville; B. F. Forgey, Ashland; Harry Giovannoli, Lexington; Lewis Humphrey, Louisville; F. M. McKee, Versailles; Newton Bright, Eminence; Charles H. Ellis, Sturgis; Clem S. Nunn, Marion; George Colvin, Frankfort; W. T. Fowler, Frankfort; J. F. Bosworth, Middlesboro; J. D. Moequot, Paducah; McKenzie Moss, Bowling Green; Rainey T. Wells, Murray; E. L. Harrison, Lexington and E. H. Woods, Pageville, visited the University at Lexington and then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, afterwards visiting LaFayette, Indiana; Madison, Wisconsin; and Urbana, Illinois, where they inspected the plants of the University of Ohio, Purdue University, University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois. Upon their return the Commission issued the following statement to the people of Kentucky.

### **Report of the University Commission**

To the People of Kentucky:

The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky undoubtedly has at heart the interests of the people of Kentucky. They feel that the development of Kentucky industrially, agriculturally, and educationally depends in no small measure upon the maintenance of a high grade State University where the youth of our State may have educational advantages equal to the best. For years the University of Kentucky has been in the rear of the procession. The time has come for a step forward, the more so because Kentucky cannot advance as far as it should unless there is turned back into her population a steady flow of young men and women who have had training in business and professional fields. Contemplating the matter seriously, the Board of Trustees asked a number of citizens to make a journey

of inspection to the Universities of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois and to report their findings, after studying the conditions in the University of Kentucky, to the people of the State. In accordance with that request, this commission made a visit of a week's duration to the universities above referred to.

From this survey of these universities, this commission found a great variation in the character of work done and the funds provided for carrying it out.

For the year ending July 1, 1921, a tax of \$2,000,000 was levied for Ohio State University, for Purdue \$900,000, Wisconsin \$3,000,000, Illinois \$2,500,000, and Kentucky \$400,000. The legislatures of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin during their present sessions have materially increased the figures given above for the coming biennium so that these institutions will have from their States increases varying from 30 to 60 per cent.

Kentucky excels these States in natural resources and this Commission is of the opinion that their superior industrial and agricultural development is largely traceable to the intensive training provided for their citizens by the excellently equipped state institutions. Compare their University budgets with that of Kentucky. Indiana with an assessment roll of five billions, 100 per cent valuation plans placing a million and a half at the disposal of Purdue and a like amount for the University of Indiana. Wisconsin with the same area as Kentucky, practically equal population and with \$2,500,000,000 upon its assessment roll as compared with Kentucky's two billion and a quarter freely furnishes more than seven times the amount for University work. Wisconsin expends \$1.14 per capita, Indiana 70c; Ohio 38c; Illinois 38c and Kentucky 14c.

Illinois has already invested \$9,000,000 in its plant; Ohio \$7,000,000; Wisconsin \$9,000,000; Purdue \$2,400,000 and Kentucky \$1,250,000.

With the exception of a shop erected during the war from federal funds, no new construction has been carried out during the past ten years at the University of Kentucky, while these institutions just to our north have new modern buildings and contemplate further construction at once. Purdue will have in the next two years \$1,200,000 for buildings and other institutions

in proportion. With a growth of 250 per cent in the student body in the University of Kentucky in ten years, the floor area for instruction purposes has increased by 3 per cent.

Practically in every field of education these institutions eclipse the University of Kentucky. The buildings of our own institution are inadequate and old, the equipment insufficient, and the farm lands for agricultural, experimental, and instructional purposes meagre in acreage.

The presidents of the institutions and the deans of the agricultural colleges visited concurred in the view that agricultural instruction and demonstration required not less than 1,000 acres. This judgment was reached after long experience. Kentucky has only 240 acres at the University now owned. In the matter of engineering and laboratory equipment the needs are equally great.

To be able to take a position commensurate with the population and wealth of the State and to be equipped to meet the pressing educational requirements of its citizens, this Commission is convinced that the University of Kentucky must have in the near future the following buildings:

Chemistry building, equipped to instruct 1,000 students.

An auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,500.

Dormitories for women.

Dormitories for men.

A gymnasium for women.

A gymnasium for men.

A modern dairy building equipped for the production, manufacture and distribution of dairy products.

An agricultural engineering building.

A home economics building.

A heating plant.

Engineering shops.

An armory.

Barns for horses, beef cattle, swine and machinery.

A new poultry plant.

A library building.

The inadequacy of the herds, flocks, and studs for the work in animal husbandry is more than marked; it is astonishing.

Substantial expenditures should be made in this direction at once. The Experiment Station has performed splendid work with the funds that it has received from the State, giving enormous returns for the expenditure. Fifty thousand dollars annually has been appropriated for the purpose of the Experiment Station. This should be increased to \$100,000 annually to provide resources not only to carry on the work already in progress, but to give the added funds necessary for the investigation of the problems of marketing, farm management, and maintenance of soil fertility. The soil surveys and demonstration fields now in operation should be continued and enlarged.

At the earliest opportune time provision should be made for the establishment of sub-experimental stations to provide for the investigation of agricultural problems that cannot be successfully solved at the University. Appropriations for agricultural extension required to offset Smith-Lever funds appropriated by Congress should be continued annually. These appropriations enable the Agricultural College of the University of Kentucky to extend its services to the people of the State and bring to them the information that will result in a marked increase in the agricultural wealth of the State.

In the opinion of this Commission, not less than \$8,000,000 will be needed for capital additions to the University plant and equipment in the next half a dozen years. With the growth being automatically forced by the large influx of students, operating expenditures must substantially increase.

The income of the University must be increased \$300,000 annually in the next two years, with additional increases to meet additional needs. Not less than \$800,000 should be provided annually for the next ten years for the construction of buildings and the purchase of additional equipment and ground.

This Commission has found that the personnel of the University of Kentucky is known and respected in the educational field of which it is a part. Considering the inadequacy of the equipment furnished, the character of the work done is extraordinarily high. As an educational leader, President McVey stands on a par with the chief executives of other state institutions. Kentucky has the basis for a great institution. Its leaders are men of wide experience and high standing in their various



lines. Under the direction of President McVey, Kentuckians who take a pride in the position held by their chief institution of learning may look forward to a development which will place our University in a position second to none in its special field. This result, however, can be obtained only by the expenditure of money. We can buy only what we pay for.

If the youth of Kentucky are to have educational opportunities equal to those of other commonwealths, if Kentucky is to be developed by Kentuckians, if our industry is to be manned, our educational institutions officered and our scientific work done by the coming generation of the children of this Commonwealth, they must be trained in an institution properly financed and adequately equipped. To achieve this result requires the cooperation of every citizen interested in the development of educational opportunity. The University can but lead. Its support must come from the people of Kentucky.

George E. Engel

W. K. Stewart

D. W. Gardner

Stanley Reed

B. F. Forgey

Harry Giovannoli

F. M. McKee

John F. Hager

Louis Humphrey

Newton Bright

Charles H. Ellis

Clem S. Nunn

George Colvin

W. T. Fowler

J. F. Bosworth

J. D. Mocquot

McKenzie Moss

Rainey T. Wells

E. L. Harrison

E. H. Woods

## VII. The Needs of the University

The Commission has put the matter conservatively. They were not men bent upon the presentation of sensational statements but their purpose was to show what the State must do to meet the situation and make the University an important factor in the life of the State. It will be seen from the report of the Commission that there are really two problems to be considered: one, the matter of income for the next two years and the other the creation of a plan for the enlargement of the University plant in the near future.

# 1. The Requests of the University for the Biennial 1922-1924

In presenting the needs of the University to be considered by the Legislature in the session of 1922 the requests are divided into three groups: A, The General University; B, The Experiment Station; and C, Agricultural Extension. The A group is again divided into income needs, buildings and lands.

## A. General University

I. Maintenance	1923	1924
1. General Support. Instruction, laboratories, supplies, maintaining buildings and grounds, additional teachers an increase of \$100,000 over last year..	\$445,000.00	\$445,000.00
2. Agricultural Instruction . Appropriated two years ago for Agricultural College. Continuance asked.	30,000.00	30,000.00
3. Payment of debt-standing against University since 1900 causing embarrassment and interest charge.	90,000.00	
4. Support of University Extension Department. This is not Agricultural Extension, but provides correspondence courses, lectures and schools outside the University .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
5. Books for Library ..... Library wholly inadequate; needs more increase than can be provided from present funds.	7,500.00	7,500.00
6. Support of Teachers' College as recommended by Educational Survey .....	25,000.00	25,000.00
II. Additions and Buildings:		
1. Addition to Chemistry Building. Present equipment wholly inadequate ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
2. Dairy Building for Agricultural College ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ....	35,000.00	40,000.00
3. Dormitory for Women ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )	100,000.00	100,000.00
4. Dormitory for Men ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )..	100,000.00	100,000.00



5. Shop for Building and Grounds; housing tools, truck and wagon .....	20,000.00	
6. Purchase of Land .....	20,000.00	20,000.00
7. Walks, drives, drainage, electric wire conduits for campus .....	7,500.00	7,500.00
8. Building for Wendt Gift..	30,000.00	
9. Stables for cavalry unit..	20,000.00	
10. Allowance for explorations in Kentucky. This State has richest material; other institutions are coming in and getting credit for ex- plorations and materials .	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total .....	\$995,000.00	\$840,000.00
B. Experiment Station		
Maintenance .....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Purchase of Land .....	50,000.00	
C. Agricultural Extension		
To match federal funds for fiscal years 1922-1924 .....	\$142,241.30	\$142,241.30

The amount asked for general support in 1922 is \$607,500 and \$517,000 in 1923. The sum now received is \$390,000 for the same purpose. The amount asked for buildings and lands for the general University is \$387,500 for 1922 and \$317,500 in 1923. The first amount is an increase over the present appropriation of \$282,500 in 1922 and \$212,500 in 1923.

Item B includes the proposed appropriation for the Experiment Station. The present allowance is \$50,000 annually in addition to \$18,000 received for work done for the Board of Health. The Station is hard pressed to do the work it is called upon to do with present funds. This amount should be made \$100,000 annually and the acreage of the Experiment Station Farm should be enlarged, for this \$50,000 is asked. Item C is the Agricultural Extension fund to match the federal appropriation. The amount asked for this year reaches its maximum, an increase of \$15,713.30 over last year. To summarize the situation the statements made above are put in the following form:

## 2. Summary of Requests

A			
I. University Support .....	1921	1922	1923
Tax 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c on \$100 .....	\$360,000.00	\$345,000.00	\$345,000.00
Additional Support .....		100,000.00	100,000.00

	1921	1922	1923
Agricultural Instruction .	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
University Debt .....		90,000.00	
Support University Extension not Agricultural, but Correspondence Courses .....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Books for Library .....		7,500.00	7,500.00
Support Teachers' College		25,000.00	25,000.00
Totals Section A ....	\$390,000.00	\$607,500.00	\$517,500.00
Increase .....		217,500.00	127,500.00
<b>II. Buildings and Lands:</b>			
Addition to Chemistry Bldg. ....		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Dairy Building .....		35,000.00	40,000.00
Dormitory for Women ...		100,000.00	100,000.00
Dormitory for Men ....	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Engineering Equipment .	60,000.00		
Shops for Building and Grounds .....		20,000.00	
Wendt Gift Building ....		30,000.00	
Purchase of Land .....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Walks, drives and conduits for campus .....		7,500.00	7,500.00
Stables for cavalry unit .		20,000.00	
Allowance for Explorations .....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Sec. A. II ....	\$210,000.00	\$387,500.00	\$322,500.00
Increase .....		177,500.00	322,500.00

The requests of the Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension have been presented below. The additions in income, buildings, Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
<b>B. Experiment Station</b>			
Support .....	\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Land Purchase .....		50,000.00	
Totals Section B. ...	\$50,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$100,000.00
Increase .....		100,000.00	50,000.00
<b>C. Agricultural Extension</b>			
Support to match federal funds .....	126,258.00	142,241.00	142,241.00
Total Section C. ....	\$126,258.00	\$142,241.00	\$142,241.00
Increase .....		15,713.00	15,713.00

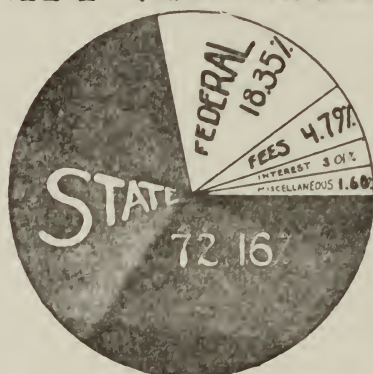
### 3. Increases Over Last Biennial

	1922-1923	1923-1924
General University .....	\$217,500.00	\$127,500.00
Building and Lands .....	177,500.00	322,500.00
Experiment Station Support .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Land .....	50,000.00	
Agricultural Extension .....	15,713.30	15,713.30
Total increase for all branches of Univ...	\$510,713.30	\$515,713.30

# SOURCES of INCOME

## UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

### TWELVE YEAR AVERAGE 1910-21



INCOME OF UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY 1910-21

**\$3,321,842.00**

NOT AS MUCH AS

UNIVERSITIES of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN,  
MINNESOTA OR CORNELL  
RECEIVED IN YEAR 1919-20

INCOME 1919-1920	
INSTITUTION	INCOME
UNIV. OF KENTUCKY	\$ 483,747.45
UNIV. OF MINNESOTA	3,634,085.00
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN	3,708,498.00
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	3,571,512.00
UNIV. OF ILLINOIS	3,472,447.00

L. E. LARD

#### 4. The University Debt

As shown in the table above the University has a net debt of approximately \$90,000 which for a number of years has been

a source of embarrassment in the conduct of its financial affairs. In order to free the University from this burden it is very important that an appropriation for that sum should be made at this session. On March 1, 1912, Examiner W. A. Garland showed the liabilities of the University to be \$87,350. On June 30, 1915, the report of Morris and Augustus showed liabilities of \$109,007.26 with assets chargeable against this amount of \$20,344.45, leaving a net debt of \$88,662.81 where it has practically remained. The occasion of the debt was the construction of two buildings in 1907 without an appropriation. Forty thousand dollars belonging to the Peabody Endowment Fund was used for that purpose and as this sum has been replaced by the purchase of Liberty bonds which are now held in trust it is necessary to make good that sum. The other part of the debt arose through the erection of the Agricultural building now used by the Agricultural College for teaching purposes.

### **5. The Henry Wendt Gift**

Mr. Henry Wendt, of Buffalo, New York, has offered the University a full equipment of modern tools and machines for a forge shop if the University would provide the building to house this additional equipment for the Engineering College. Mr. Wendt's gift will amount to about \$30,000 and it will require approximately the same amount to provide the building. The Board of Trustees is much interested in securing this gift for the University and is under obligations to Mr. Wendt for the tender of this additional equipment for the Engineering shops.

### **VIII. What Other Southern States Are Doing**

There has been a great awakening in the South in the matter of higher education. Until recently numerous comparisons have been made with northern state universities always to the detriment of the southern institutions in the matter of financial support. The Legislatures in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and West Virginia have made substantial provisions for their State Universities in the last year.

The appropriation for the University of Tennessee was \$865,000 annually. Several years ago \$1,000,000 was voted to construct buildings.

In North Carolina the Legislature appropriated \$925,000 for the support of the University in the next two years. In addition the University has a substantial endowment giving a considerable sum annually. The appropriation for buildings was \$1,490,000.

Louisiana has provided for the rebuilding of her University. The new severance license law will give the University \$7,000,000 for a new plant by 1925 and the new constitution provides annual support of 5c on each \$100 of assessment amounting to \$1,000,000 annually.

For the University of West Virginia the Legislature appropriated \$2,440,000 for the next two years. Of this sum \$1,000,000 are to be spent for buildings.

The University's pressing need for an auditorium should be satisfied with the completion of the campaign for a \$300,000 memorial to Kentucky's heroes of the World War. A drive for funds will be launched in February for this purpose.

The treasurer of this fund now holds securities and cash amounting to \$68,601.22. Final payments have been made by 2377 subscribers to the fund; partial payments yet to be made on 308 subscriptions amount to \$5,754.50. One hundred men and business houses of Lexington, underwriters of a \$100,000 bond issue of Lexington and Fayette county held invalid by the State Court of Appeals, are making their regular payments to the fund.

These sums will be regarded as large, but it is rather interesting to note that this State has not spent on the University of Kentucky in 12 years as much as the University of Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois or Cornell spent in one year.

### **Planning for the Future**

Up to this point in the report emphasis has been laid upon the needs of the University in the next two years. The report of the University Commission recommends a definite program to be completed by 1930, which will require a carefully wrought out plan to bring it into existence. The problem is almost entirely financial. The Board of Trustees will be glad to cooperate with the State officers and the Legislature in working out plans for more revenue. Certain it is that this session marks Ken-



tucky's forward movement or the retirement of the State as a dominant factor in national life. The situation on roads, education, care of defectives and many other matters demand a statesman-like attitude. That is the only way in which Kentucky can be brought to its rightful place in the nation. It, however, is not the business of this report to say how the money shall be raised. Kentucky must do something about higher education as well as for the common schools. The years are slipping by, young people are going to other states not only for the education, but for business and professional opportunities. The State cannot continue to lose its life blood and progress at the same time. The situation is really serious.

In closing this report I wish to give testimony to the fine conduct of the student body and to the cooperation of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty and Staff of the University. The new department of Hygiene has been a great assistance in keeping down sickness among the students and the work of administrative departments has been of high order, while the fine attitude of the students has made the year's work one of delight. It is not possible to go into the record of each department in a brief report of this kind, but the University has become better coordinated with an increasing spirit of loyalty and good will everywhere.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. McVEY,  
*President.*



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